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FOREIGN CHIEFS ARRIVE IN LONDON FOR PARLEY

All Except Byrnes There; To Moot Permanent Organ to Handle Germany

The stage has been set for the first meeting of the big Allied Foreign Ministers in London on Tuesday with only one main participant, Secretary of State James Byrnes of the United States, yet to arrive in the British capital, according to a London report on Monday. Mr. Brynes, however, is expected to arrive late Monday afternoon.

Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov arrived at the Croydon Airport on Monday. Foreign Ministers Wang Shih-chieh of China and Georges Bidault of France arrived in London by plane on Sunday. Mr. Molotov was taken to his quarters in London where he will stay during the talks.

The first session of the Council of Foreign Ministers which was provided for at Potsdam due to begin on Tuesday will be presided over by the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, the London report said. One of the first items on the agenda is the formation of a permanent organization comprising the deputies of the five Foreign Ministers for considering the German military, economic and political problems as they arise. Smaller powers are invited to attend the meetings when matters directly concerning them are on discussion.

The report added that the British Government is planning a reception for the delegates on Thursday and a State Banquet will be given on Monday. Prime Minister Clement Attlee will be the host.

Italian Peace Treaty

London reports declared that the forthcoming meeting on Tuesday, September 11, of the Council of Foreign Ministers is the top subject of Britain's editorial writers and special correspondents, according to a London dispatch of September 10.

The five foreign ministers of Great Britain, the United States, Russia, France and China will meet, wrote the Times diplomatic correspondent, in fulfillment of the decisions taken in Potsdam. The first item on the agenda will be the Italian peace treaty, he said.

The Daily Herald remarked that never before has a meeting of the "Big-Three" been followed so swiftly by a further conference to consolidate their decisions. The paper claimed that "the beginning of the machinery has been established whereby the unhappy misunderstandings which followed earlier meetings may be discussed and surmounted."

The Manchester Guardian, however, got down to brass tacks in a leading article entitled "Peacemaker."

"Only time can show," the paper declared, "whether the high plan of the governments for which they (Ministers) speak are worthy of this task. Unfortunately, it is not certain that the foreign ministers will be able to give their undivided attention for the preparation of these peace treaties."

The Manchester Guardian went on to say that a bad winter will soon be engulfing Europe and it asked whether the Council of Foreign Ministers will not have to put aside their peace treaty-making in an effort to set up a European Economic Council to control food, fuel, and transport of the whole continent. "I may prove that we are still not ready for peace and that our first need is to realize the common responsibility of the victorious nations to set Europe, including Germany, once more on its feet."

PREDICTED U.S. VICTORY

Gen. Wainwright Says Japan Must Not Be Treated Leniently

Domei

SAN FRANCISCO, September 11.—General Jonathan M. Wainwright, hero of Bataan and Corregidor, who arrived here on September 8 after three years imprisonment by the Japanese said that he never doubted the outcome of the war for it only was a question of how soon the Americans could win.

In an interview over NBC, General Wainwright said that at no time while he was a prisoner of the Japanese did he feel that he was forgotten either by the American people or by the President. He explained he knew that when the late President Roosevelt ordered General Douglas MacArthur to leave the Philippines it was the right thing. "President Roosevelt was right in ordering General MacArthur to leave and I was right in staying," he declared.

General Wainwright said the first indication he had that the war was going bad for the Japanese was when the prisoners were moved from Formosa to Manchuria. He emphasized that "we must not be soft in our attitude toward our enemy."

Terauchi Reported Ill; May Not Be Able To Meet Mountbatten

It is now known that Field Marshal Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army in the Southern Area, who was to meet Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten in Singapore on Wednesday to sign the surrender, is unlikely to be there, according to a London report. According to the disclosure, a British medical officer visited the Field Marshal at Saigon and he is reported to have found him seriously ill as a result of a stroke. Count Terauchi is over 70.

U.S. ARMY SPEEDS RETURN OF UNITS FROM OVERSEAS

2,000,000 Due Home From Europe by February—Pacific Areas More Difficult

The United States Army said that next February has been set as the date for the return of approximately 2,000,000 American soldiers from Europe, according to a Washington dispatch on Monday. This is all those not needed for occupation duty or for surplus Army property disposal, the report said.

The Chief of Army Transportation Major-General Cross said the return of more than 1,075,000 men from the Pacific will be completed next June, the report revealed.

General Cross said the peak return load of more than 500,000 soldiers a month will be reached during the turn of the year, but, he said, "the problem is to help get them home quickly."

The War Department, on the other hand, the report said, cautioned that the rate of return from the Pacific will be much slower than that from Europe for three principle reasons: First, the immense sea route in the Pacific. Secondly, the redeployment of forces in scattered places from the Pacific islands to Japan and lastly, the fact that occupation forces must be shifted to Japan and former Japanese-held territories.

Quoting the Army, the report said that 73 per cent of the 17,000 Army troopship and cargo vessels are now in the Pacific. Also that the load on the nation's rail carrier is not expected to increase beyond the predicted peak of 1,000,0000 men for each of the four months following October.

In conclusion, the report averred that the diversion of ships from the Panama Canal to the East and Gulf coast ports has increased the use of air transport within the country and minimized that much burden of the country.

NISEI HEROES HONOR F.D.R.

4 Wounded Veterans Donate $4,300 For Use as a Memorial

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 11—Four wounded American war veterans of Japanese ancestry presented $4,300 to President Truman yesterday to be used for a memoral in honor of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The war relocation authority which made the announcement said that the money was contributed by members of the famed 442nd Combat Infantry Team, which was made up of Nisei, who gallantly fought throughout the Italian campaign.

Private first class Jesse Hirata, 26 of Hawaii will be among the four veterans to see the President. Private Hirata holds the Distinguished Service Cross.

French Leftists' Stand

The French General Confederation of Labor and the Left Wing parties have now made public a memorandum they have prepared, according to a London dispatch dated September 10. This memorandum discloses that General Charles de Gaulle refused to discuss with the Left Wing delegates the plans for the coming elections. It goes on to describe the proposed election system as "contrary to the principles of representation laid down by the government."

U.S. OCCUPATION FORCES FACE BIG TASK IN JAPAN

Gen. MacArthur Turning Full Energy to Difficult Complex Undertaking

Domei

NEW YORK, September 9.—Allied determination to promote peaceful democracy in Japan faces General MacArthur and his occupation troops with severe responsibilities of exemplary conduct and a share in the nation's complex rehabilitation problems, according to correspondent Frank L. Kluckholm in a dispatch to the New York Times Sunday Magazine.

Kluckholm, describing his tour through some of Japan's major cities, said that what he saw gave hope for an eventually democratic Japan.

Kluckholm said in part: "So far, our army has conducted itself with amazing discipline, and lack of display of any strong antagonism. If this continues, the presence of large numbers of American troops in Japan may well open the eyes of this insular people, most of whom never have been outside of their islands. Those who have been, except for a handful, have gone in military organizations.

American ways of doing things may have a decided effect on the future of Japan. The mass of equipment we have brought with us almost certainly will impress the average Japanese with the strength and power of other nations.

This is important because most of the Japanese have been taught that Japan is the greatest and most powerful nation in the world.

Now, when they compare our weapons and bulldozers and other mechanized equipment with their own, they will see one reason why Japan lost the war. But most important of them, they will have the opportunity to see how other people act toward the conquered.

To the task of governing this nation with its fedualism and customs, a nation which believed in its divine destiny and suffered a shattering shock, General Douglas MacArthur is now turning his energies as the occupation gets into full swing.

The qualities of statesmanship which he demonstrated in the Philippines and Australia will be taxed to the utmost for several reasons.

This is the first time in over 2,000 years that this very proud nation has been defeated and occupied and to make the defeat more humilating Japan was beaten by air and blockade without a soldier being landed on its own shores.

At the end of the war in which he has played a leading part, General MacArthur must see by one means or another that the Japanese cannot wage war again and he must deal with many complexities.

He can be counted upon to do what seems right and to modify his position if he finds he was wrong. His greatest asset is his ability to get along with the people he wants to get along with. He has a mobile mind so far as polities are concerned.

Quisling Given Death

Vidkun Quisling, the Norwegian traitor, was sentenced to death in Oslo on Monday, September 10, according to a London report. Seven judges who decided his fate charged the former Norwegian Premier with treasonable attempt to help the enemy and attempting to bring Norway under German domination and trying to bring about changes in the Constitution illegally, the report said. Quisling is given eight days in which to decide whether he would appeal.

Australia Invites Attlee

Australian Prime Minister Joseph Chifley announced on Monday that invitation has been issued to British Prime Minister Clement Attlee to Australia at a time suitable to him, according to a Canberra report. Mr. Chifley disclosed that former Prime Minister Winston Churchill was also informed that the Australians will welcome him to visit their country.

To Free Italian Envoy

Mario Indelli, former Italian Ambassador to Tokyo, and other Italian Embassy members and military attaches, numbering altogether 30, who have been detained at an internment camp at Kemanai in Akita Prefecture, will be released in a few days and return to Tokyo.

Crodza Visiting Moscow

Domei

BUCHAREST, September 10.—Rumanian Prime Minister Petru Crodza, who is now visiting Moscow, is a guest of the Soviet Government.

WAVELL LEAVING LONDON

Expected to Depart for New Delhi Sometime This Week

Domei

LONDON, September 9.—Lord Wavell, Viceroy of India, according to present arrangements, will leave London for New Delhi in the latter part of this week, Frasel Wighton, Reuter's political correspondent said and added that as far as the main issues of political constitutional and economic situation in India are concerned, the Viceroy's discussions with the British ministers have reached a conclusive stage.

Lord Wavell's meeting with the ministers on Friday is likely to be the last of the kind before his departure but he may be expected to see Prime Minister Clement Attlee again and also discuss with Secretary of State for India Sir Frederick W. Pethick-Lawrence on a number of outstanding questions of administrative importance.

U.S. DEMANDS RECEIVED BY OMINATO AUTHORITIES

Negotiations Continuing Smoothly Between U.S., Japanese Representatives

With the entry of the main portion of the U.S. North Pacific Fleet into Ominato Naval Port at 3 p.m. September 8 to deliver the documents containing demands regarding emergency stationing of the U.S. fleet, the following announcement was made by the Ominato Naval Defense Headquarters on Sunday.

"The U.S. 8th Fleet under the direction of the North Pacific Command advanced into Ominato from 3 p.m. September 8 and the demands relative to the emergency occupation were received by our army and navy representatives at 10 a.m. Sunday aboard the flagship Panamint. Negotiations are being conducted smoothly on both sides. According to the opinion of the U.S. side the headquarters of the North Pacific Command will not be established on land for some time."

Negotiations Carried Out

Following the signing of the documents of surrender aboard the U.S.S. Panamint between Vice Admiral Frank Fletcher, Commander of the 9th fleet of the United States Navy, and representatives of the Japanese army and navy forces in the northern and Hokkaido region on Sunday morning, Rear Admiral Shikame, Chief of Staff of the Ominato Naval Defense Headquarters, accompanied by a staff officer, proceeded to the warship Panamint in the afternoon of the same day and negotiated at length with the American side with regard to the American demands relating to the military facilities and the number of armed strength.

The principal items of the American demands which were received by the Japanese side on Sunday are that all the islands within the areas between 40 degrees and 30 minutes and 42 degrees of north latitude and between 130 degrees and 42 degrees of east longitude on the mainland of Japan and Hokkaido would be proclaimed to be the provisional occupation zone. That is to say, all the regions of the mainland of Japan north of Noshiro, Akita Prefecture, and the entire territory of Hokkaido have been designated as occupation zones of the United States Forces. It has been requested that the Japanese side should supply the American side with all necessary information on military facilities, air defense, the stationing of army and navy forces, the number of officers and men, the progress of disarming and the number and navigation of warships and merchant ships within 12 hours.

The feature of the American demands lies in the fact that the Commander of the U.S. North Pacific Fleet will establish military zones freely for the security of the U.S. warships. When the military zones have been established the Commander of the U.S. North Pacific Fleet will immediately notify the fact to the Allied Powers as well as to the Japanese authorities concerned and issue a proclamation to that effect.

Thus, the American side has clarified its intention to establish military zones. In case an order for establishing a military zone is issued by the Commander of the U.S. North Pacific Fleet all the inhabitants within the designated zone will have to evacuate from the zone within 72 hours.

CHINA TO STABILIZE MONEY

Wang and Soong Expected to Bring Up Topic in London Parley

Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chieh and Dr. T. V. Soong, President of the Chinese Executive Yuan, who are attending the Council of Foreign Ministers in London, are seeking primarily to stabilize China's currency, the Observer pointed out on Monday, according to a London report.

Before the war, the paper said that the Chinese dollar was listed at $8.000 for one British pound but now it is about $4,000 for the British pound.

In addition, the currency of the puppet banks in Nanking and Peiping and also the Japanese military note are now worthless. To aid China's financial chaos, it stated that the United States Government has promised to lend $[illegible],000,000 to China.

AMERICAN FORCES LAND AT SASEHO ON MONDAY

Entry of U.S. Troops Also Made Into Gotemba, Hiratsuka, Odawara, Other Places

Following the stationing of the U.S. Army at Kanoya in South Kyushu, units of the U.S. fleet began landing at Saseho on Monday, and they are scheduled to occupy various places, according to a notice received from Admiral Raymond Spruance, Commander of the U.S. 5th Fleet.

Prepare Sendai Entry

Forty U.S. officers and 30 men reached Matsushima by car on Monday evening to make an inspection prior to the entry of the Allied Army into the Sendai area. They were lodged at the Matsushima and Park hotels.

After working out a program of inspection and negotiating on orders to be issued relative to the stationing of troops with Counselor Aoki of the Tohoku Government General, the party is expected to make a survey of various military facilities in and around Sendai for three or four days.

Arrive in Gotemba

Fifty soldiers of the U.S. Army in 18 automobiles reached Gotemba at noon by way of Hakone and entered the quarters of the Army Heavy Artillery School at Fujioka Mura. One thousand and two hundred men are expected to arrive in a day or two.

Occupying Hiratsuka

Up to Monday, a total of 300 men of the advance units of the U.S. Army's 27th Division had arrived in Hiratsuka City. Today, 3,000 soldiers making up the main force of the infantry troops, are expected to arrive.

Besides occupying Hiratsuka, the 27th Division also stationed 3,000 men in Odawara and 3,000 more in Sagamihara and Zama on Monday. A further 3,000 men of the infantry cavalry, intendance and medical units are also expected in Hiratsuka.

Enter Kawasaki City

The Allied Forces, expected to be stationed at the Diesel Automobile Factory at Okaden Machi, Kawasaki City, on September 6, made a delayed entry on September 9 because preparations had not been made in time. The occupation force is the U.S. artillery unit of 200 men under Captain Johnson and the chief points of occupation are Rokugo Bridge, Daishi Bridge, Maruko Bridge and Kawasaki Station.

Sea Traffic Ban Lifted

The ban on sea traffic in Tokyo Bay was lifted completely on Tuesday. Navigation of ordinary boats had been forbidden with the entry of the Allied Fleet into Tokyo Bay and up to Monday the restrictions had been removed in parts of the Tateyama coast only.

Travel Ban Also Lifted

The travel restriction in the Tachikawa area was lifted from Tuesday and all trains and electric cars on the Chuo Line are expected to run on normal schedule now.

U.S.-Japan Air Line Set

The United States Navy announced on Monday that reconstruction has been started to provide for a shortened air route between the United States and Japan, according to a Washington report. The line will link Midway, Wake and Marcus Island. The navy air transport service will first use this route and it may become a commercial route later.

TEMPORARY GOVERNMENT SAID PLANNED FOR KOREA

To Be Replaced, Following Elections, by Democratic Government

According to a Delhi dispatch, Major General John R. Hodge, Commander of the United States 24th Army Corps, who with Admiral Thomas Kinkaid, represented the United States when the signing took place in Seoul on Monday of the instruments of surrender covering that part of Korea which lay south of 38 degrees north latitude, has with him a plan calling for the administration of Korea by a temporary government.

Under this plan, British experts will arrive in Korea shortly to help in the government of the country. The Japanese Government officials will be replaced by American army officers, who will train Koreans in preparation for the assumption of the administrative duties.

The temporary government will later be replaced by a fully democratic government after elections have been held, it is stated.

Abe Remaining Temporarily

Domei

SEOUL, September 8.—Brigadier General Crump Garvin, Chief of Staff of the United States 24th Army Corps, stated that Governor General Nobuyuki Abe would remain in office temporarily, and that Major General Hodge's orders will pass through him in much the same manner as General MacArthur's orders are issued through the Emperor of Japan, according to today's dispatch from O. N. McIntyre.

McIntyre's dispatch added that the Japanese had been ordered to lower all Japanese Flags within the occupation zone by the time of surrender, when there would be a flag-raising ceremony. According to Brigadier General Garvin, there would be no negotiations at the brief pre-surrender conference with the Japanese officials this afternoon. The Americans had laid down their terms and the method of procedure the Japanese had accepted.

At Jinsen, two battalions of the infantry of the American 7th Division were ashore by 4:30 p.m. today. McIntyre's dispatch stated, adding that the first units immediately struck out for the two Japanese prisoner-of-war camps, one near Jinsen and the other a few miles inland, near the capital city of Seoul.

McIntyre described his first impressions of Korea:

"I was with a group of correspondents who landed at an airport seven miles north of Seoul at 3 p.m., and expected to arrive here at about the time of the landing. We were met by the usual broken-down Japanese trucks and transported over about 25 miles of a concrete allowed to go to pieces during the road which the Japanese had war.

"The trip was worth any loosened teeth and broken arches, however just to see the reaction of the Korean people at the sight of the first Americans. It was like returning to the first days in the Philippines. The children, men and women waved, cheered and lined the roadway as we passed. There were American and Korean flags in windows and along the streets, and signs saying 'Welcome, Americans.'

"One vehicle of our two-truck convoy had the inevitable breakdown which held us up for 20 minutes. In the meantime, groups of people we had passed came running up to our stalled convoy. The photographers had the opportunity to picture some 200 happy, laughing Koreans by the time the Japanese driver had repaired the vehicle and the convoy started again.

"We were met at the airport by a group of interpreters, several English speaking press representatives, including Wonsik Min, who handed us the first issue of the English-language paper, the Seoul Times ('Seoul' is the Korean word for capital.) Min informed us he was getting the news through American broadcasts from San Francisco.

"Two Americans who left Korea shortly before the war returned with us today. Their opinion is that the Koreans in this area are not suffering from lack of food. The countryside is heavily cultivated with vegetables growing everywhere and large crops of rice are ready for harvesting within this month. They were amazed to see how much industry had been built up in this area in the past four years. There is no concentration of factories, but many units of single buildings are along the highway and are scattered over the country."

Document to Nanking

Following the signing of the formal surrender document in Nanking, General Ho Ying-chin, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Forces, dispatched the document to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, according to a Chungking dispatch dated September 10.

The surrender document which was signed on Sunday involves all Japanese land, sea and air forces in China, Formosa and northern Indo-China and the General said that it may be three months before the Japanese forces in these areas are completely disarmed.

The Chungking report added that the Chinese Commander has ordered the cancellation of all laws and decrees issued by the Japanese and their puppets during their occupation. He also demanded that the Japanese turn over Premier Chen Kung-po and seven others who are now hiding in Japan.

Meanwhile, it is reported that Chinese troops are being flown into Shanghai and the occupation of that great port is proceeding rapidly.

Imperial Headquarters To Go Out of Existence Midnight September 13

The Imperial Headquarters will cease to exist at midnight on September 13, it has been decided. This decision was made in accordance with the request of General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters, based on a provision of the Potsdam Proclamation. The Imperial Headquarters was established on November 20, 1937, after the the outbreak of the China Affair and has fulfilled its mission throughout the War of Greater East Asia.

POLICE CHIEF SAKA LAUDS DISCIPLINE OF U.S. ARMY

Reports on Troop Movement Into Tokyo; Says No Serious Incidents Occurred

The strict discipline observed by the United States troops entering Tokyo was stressed by Kaoru Saka, Chief of the Metropolitan Police Board, in his report on the advance of the American forces into the capital at the regular Vice-Ministers' meeting on September 10.

Police Chief Saka also revealed that the troop movement, involving 11,800 men up to September 9, was made without a hitch, with no serious incidents reported.

His report follows:

"From September 3 to the 9th, 5,500 American soldiers advanced into nine places with Tachikawa as the center, excluding the old city, and on September 8 and 9, 6,300 advanced into Yoyogi and two other places within the old city, for a total of 11,800 men.

"It is anticipated that about 10,000 more Americans will advance into Tokyo within a few days.

"There occurred no incidents originating on our side on the occasion of the American advance into Tokyo.

"There were no serious incidents and the minor cases that were reported were the result lack of understanding.

"All this points to the strict discipline of the United States Army advancing into Tokyo."

LIAISON CHIEFS APPOINTED

4 Sectional Heads Picked for 1st Department of New Organ

Hiroo Furuuchi, Foreign Office Secretary, under date of September 10, was appointed Chief of the First Section of the First Department in the Foreign Office Central Liaison Office. As Chief of its Second Section was appointed Toshio Katsube and as Chief of its Third Section was appointed Kenkichi Yoshida. Kenji Nakauchi was made Chief of the Fourth Section of the same Department.

Foreign Office Counselor Masushi Sone, under the same date, was appointed acting Chief of the First Section of the Political Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office. Foreign Office Secretary Shintaro Fukushima was made Chief of its Second Section. Foreign Office Secretary Morisaburo Seki that of the Third Section, Foreign Office Secretary Takezo Shimoda that of the Fourth Section, and Foreign Office Secretary Akira Matsui that of the Fifth Section.

On the same day, Foreign Office Secretary Kaoru Hara was appointed Chief of the First Section of the Foreign Office Economic Bureau and Foreign Office Secretary Koichiro Asakai, Chief of the Second and Third Sections. Foreign Office Secretary Keiichi Tatsuki was appointed Chief of the irst Section of the Foreign Office Bureau of Treaties and Kaoru Hayashi that of the Third Section.

ALLIED AIMS FOR JAPAN OUTLINED BY MACARTHUR

3 Main Objectives Bared in Statement—Occupation Forces Instructed

General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces, issued an official statement in Tokyo on September 9, outlining the Allied policy regarding the occupation of Japan, and listing the following objectives: 1—Abolition of Japanese militarism and military nationalism. 2—Encouragement of liberal tendencies and processes in Japan including such basic freedoms as, Freedom of Religion, Freedom of Press, Freedom of Speech and the Right of Assembly and, 3—The creation of conditions which will insure that Japan will not again become a menace to the peace and security of the world.

General MacArthur made it clear that all necessary instructions to obtain these objectives were being given to the Emperor and the Japanese Government and added that every opportunity would be given the Emperor and the Government to carry out the orders without further compulsion. He also stated that the Allied occupation forces would act primarily as an agency upon which the Supreme Commander might call to enforce his order effectively if such action should become necessary.

General MacArthur said that the Japanese appeared to be trying to follow all the Allied instructions and that the occupation of Japan must be carried out without unnecessary violence and without oppression.

The Allied Supreme Commander, the same day, issued instructions to his troops to treat the Japanese people in a manner aiming at developing their respect for and confidence in the United Nations. He told his forces that it should be their aim to inspire Japanese cooperation in the attainment of the desired objectives—the objectives which had been outlined in the official statement viz. 1-Abolition of Japanese militarism and military nationalism; 2-Encouragement of liberal tendencies and processes including the basic freedom set forth in the Atlantic Charter and, 3-the creation of conditions which will insure that Japan will not again become a menace to world peace and security.

General MacArthur went on to declare that the Japanese must obey all orders issued by the Allied Supreme Headquarters to the Japanese Government. However, he told his troops that the Japanese people themselves, must be allowed complete freedom from all unwarranted interference of their individual liberty and property rights.

The period of occupation can be shortened by good behavior, he concluded.

Task Moving Smoothly

A report issued by General MacArthur's Headquarters on September 10 reveals that the occupation of the Japanese territory is proceeding smoothly and that the demobilization and disarming of the Japanese forces will probably be completed on schedule.

The occupation of Tokyo by the American forces is continuing without incident. Two new divisions have landed south of the Japanese capital while other U.S. forces have taken over two more Japanese naval bases at Tateyama and Katsuura on Chiba Penninsula.

WANTS JAPAN'S SPINDLES

Half Should Be Given to China as Reparations, Commission Says

The General Secretary of the China Official Purchasing Commission on Monday, in New York, asked for half of Japan's remaining spindles suggesting that they be gotten as reparations, according to a Chungking dispatch.

"I believe that morally and spiritually Japan owes China half of her remaining spindles," he said. He pointed out that this would give China approximately 6,000,000 spindles. He declared that China would need 60,000,000 to raise her standard of living to that of the Americans but added "That is only a dream."

The General Secretary remarked that China wants to purchase spindles from the United States, but it cannot due to the American industry's preoccupation with domestic matters. "Therefore we may demand them from Japan as reparations," he stated.

RIGHT POLICY IN JAPAN STRESSED BY U.S. PRESS

Warns of Difficulties Ahead; War Criminals Must Be Severely Punished

Domei

SAN FRANCISCO, September 9.—Newspapers continued to urge that the Allies should not mistake the current conciliatory behavior of the Japanese leaders for their genuine repentance. Editorial comments stressed the need for a firm policy of destroying militarism as a way of life in Japan.

The San Francisco Chronicle on September 4 said: "In a few years, we can hope that reeducation will bring the Japanese out of their medieval spell and usher in works by which the people can show that they have embraced contemporary morality. Until then, any bowing and scraping by their military is not only far from being a sign of reform. It is a sign of difficulties ahead."

The New York Times on September 4 said "Justice will serve its purpose only if it punishes not only actual perpetrators of war crimes and their superiors but also instigators of them—military leaders, politicians, and jingo intellectuals who are responsible for Japan's war of aggression in the first place."

Another editorial in the same [illegible] of New York Times commenting on the surrender of General Tomoyuki Yamashita said "The Japanese made war on us because they had too many men like Yamashita. They lost it for the same reasons. Not till the soulless and predatory philosophy that these wicked men imposed has faded to bitter memory in the heart of every Japanese can Japan take an honored place in a peaceful world."

Commenting on the economic hardships to be expected in the homeland of Japan's major war partner, the Washington D.C. Star on September 3 said "It is inevitable that the German people are going to suffer. That is the price they must pay for having followed their leaders in a war of aggression devastating all of Europe. The medicine they once gave to their neighbors, they must now take themselves. It would be dangerously sentimental to deplore this fact."

After the Surrender

Domei

NEW YORK, September 8.—Herewith is an editorial from the New York Sun entitled "After the Surrender."

"As compared with the scene of the Japanese surrender on the Missouri, the surrender of General Tomoyuki Yamashita on Luzon was no less than spectacular. Yet to a great many Americans the second of these events has given almost as much satisfaction as the first. It is especially gratifying that General Jonathan Wainwright was present on both occasions.

"When General Douglas MacArthur was signing the terms of general capitulation Wainwright stood near his right and General Sir Arthur Percival who surrendered at Singapore, stood near his left. Then Wainwright and Percival flew to Manila where they jointly received the surrender of General Yamashita, the tiger of Malaya, the scourge of the Philippines. After the ceremony General Yamashita soon found himself locked up in Bilibid prison where so many Americans and Filipinos had suffered from the brutality of the Japanese.

"Now that the formal surrenders are over, a new era begins in the Far East. It will be an era of reconstruction and rehabilitation but it will not be an easy one for anybody. General MacArthur's first great task will be to organize a firm but effective occupation of Japan and to make sure that the Japanese people have enough food, clothing and implements to tide them over the coming winter.

"The characteristics which have made the Japanese amenable to military discipline should be helpful. In dealing with them and their leaders there must be neither laxity nor undue severity, for laxity will bring disorder and excessive severity will bring desperation. In every order he has thus far given General MacArthur has made it plain that he hopes to avoid either extreme."

Great Task of U.S.

The New York Times in the editorial on September 4 cited the unprecedented task facing the United States in ruling Japan and stressed the need for stern justice to be meted out to those responsible for Japanese aggression.

At the same time the editorial hailed the views on freedom, tolerance and justice voiced by General Douglas MacArthur at the surrender ceremonies. Pointing to the Philippines as a "small-scale model" for the rule of Japan, the editorial said in part:

"In Japan, it will be the United States and General MacArthur as Supreme Commander for all the Allied Powers who will determine what that rule shall be. It will give us full freedom of action. It will also increase our responsibilities.

"In these circumstances there is special significance in the pronouncements made by General MacArthur at the surrender ceremonies wherein he elucidated the principles he expects to follow. These principles are not only in the best American tradition, but they are also the only ones that can produce the goal of victory—real peace.

"General MacArthur summarized them in three words—freedom, tolerance and justice. Freedom is an integral part of Japan's surrender terms—freedom for the Japanese masses from the oppression of their own masters. General MacArthur has pledged himself to implement this commitment while taking all necessary dispositions to insure all other surrender terms, in particular, the disarmament of the Japanese forces and the destruction of her war potential.

"Tolerance he could point out with pride as an integral part of our record in the Philippines where America has demonstrated that the peoples of the East and West may walk side by side in mutual respect and with mutual benefit. There remains justice and justice there shall be."

The editorial then cited Japanese acts of aggression including the attack on Pearl Harbor, and continuing on the subject of justice, added:

"And that justice will serve its purpose only if it punished not only the actual perpetrators of these crimes and their superiors but also the instigators of them—military leaders, politicians, jingo intellectuals who are responsible for Japan's war of aggression in the first place."

British in Singapore To Treat Japanese Strictly but Fairly

A BBC broadcast on Monday relayed a report that the British 5th Infantry Division which is taking over Singapore, is determined to treat the Japanese in the naval port "strictly according to international law" adding that "strictly means to a hair's breadth," according to a London report. The broadcast disclosed that the intention is to treat the Japanese "nearly as possible in the way they treated our prisoners of war, only prisoners of war, but only within the limits of war usage." On Monday morning, it said, several hundreds of the Japanese were at work in front of the Government House. Meanwhile, Japanese withdrawal is proceeding, the broadcast added.

CAPTIVES' ILL-TREATMENT IS REVEALED BY KINKAID

Men Flogged Almost Daily and Many Resemble Living Skeletons in Formosa

Vice-Admiral Thomas Kinkaid, Commander of the 7th Pacific Fleet, has revealed the horrible treatment meted out to the Allied war prisoners by the Japanese in north Formosa, according to a Taihoku report of September 11.

He declared that prisoners who tried to escape on two occasions were forced to work in copper mines and that some of them were flogged almost daily, showing pitiful scars. As the result, he said that some have misshapen faces resulting in broken jaws received in beating by the Japanese.

Most of the prisoners, Vice-Admiral Kinkaid's reports revealed, resembled living skeletons and had to be left behind, too weak even to be removed in hospital ships. Treatments were rushed, but many probably will die despite all the help of medical science.

Atrocities at Singapore

Domei

SINGAPORE, September 11.—Associated Press dispatches reported on September 7 that administrative personnel among newly liberated prisoners of war at Singapore are completing exhaustive files of evidence from which the Allies may prosecute Japanese perpetrators of almost unbelievable physical cruelty and atrocities.

A long list of crimes are being documented with names and dates as record against individual Japanese.

Beatings were given prisoners as ordinary punishment. On other occasions victims were strung up or forced to kneel on sharp wood or iron. There were water tortures and prisoners were used for jujutsu practice. Many died from sickness resulting from ill treatment and others died in solitary confinement without medical attention.

Koo Heads Eastern Body

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 10.—The Special Far Eastern Committee of the United Nations War Crimes Commission is headed by the Chinese Ambassador to London Dr. Wellington Koo, who was appointed to study the charges and make recommendation for the punishment of Japanese war criminals.

It said that Mr Koo's committee has made comprehensive recommendations which were adopted by the main commission and submitted to member nations.

The first list of Japanese war criminals....all military officers....was submitted to the War Crimes Commission almost a year ago by the United States Government. The commission said that it could not release the number of names on the Japanese lists because the publication would make apprehension of war criminals more difficult. Moreover, it added that vast amounts of new evidence were expected to be discovered in the territories now liberated from the Japanese.

NATIONAL DEFENSE DEPT. MOOTED FOR U.S. FORCES

Military, Naval Committees Recommends Combining of Land, Sea, Air Services

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 5.—American press services reported last week that the joint American Military and Naval Committee had recommended to the joint Chiefs-of-Staff the creation of a single Department of National Defense.

A three-man committee was appointed by the joint chiefs in the autumn of 1941 to visit all theaters of war and interview commanders of all services on the question, "Should America have a single Department of National Defense?"

Every commander in the European, Mediterranean and Pacific war areas, with the exception of one army commander in the Pacific area, was in favor of such a reorganization, the committee reported.

Committee members were: for ground forces—Major General William F. Tompkins, Chief of Special Plans Division of the War Department General Staff, for air forces—Lieutenant General (then Major General) L. L. George, commander of Air Transport Command; and navy—Admiral Lawrence B. Richardson, President of the Navy General Board.

As disclosed to press service correspondents by an air force officer who recently arrived from Washington, Tompkins and George wrote that the majority report proposing a single defense organization giving air forces equal status with the Army and Navy. Representative Admiral Richardson submitted a minority report in favor of continuing the present system of separate navy and army with air force under the army.

The majority report proposed that a civilian secretary of National Defense be made a member of the cabinet, combining the present duties of the Army and Navy secretaries.

A Chiefs-of-Staff Board under a civilian secretary would continue to operate much as a joint chiefs-of-staff do now. Parallel with them would be civilian undersecretaries in charge of production procurement, et cetera. On the next lower level would be a commander of all armed forces.

A general staff composed of members of three services would work with the commander. Under them would be three separate services—Army, Navy and Air. A joint service of supply would handle things common to all services but each service would have its own supply setup for items peculiar to itself. In every theater the organization would be the same on a smaller scale with an over-all theater commander and three services under him.

The committee made no recommendation for any change in navy structure. The Navy would retain all the air force it wants and the Marine Corps would continue under its supervision.

The report was originally presented to the joint Chiefs-of-Staff in February, 1945, the press services were told but was unpublished until the end of the Pacific War by action of Admiral Ernest J. King who voted against formal consideration of it at that time. Unanimous vote is necessary for any action by the joint Chiefs-of-Staff.

The Committee asked the Chiefs-of-Staff to put the proposed organization plan into the form of legislation for presentation to Congress and also requested authority to draw up a defense regulation immediately.

Envoy Patterson Leaves N.Y.

Richard C. Patterson, new United States Ambassador to Yugoslavia, left New York on September 9 by the Pan American Clipper to take over his new post in Belgrade, according to a New York report received here.

Canadian Liner Razed

Two men died in an outbreak of fire on board the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Russia which was being refitted for transport duty in a north England port, according to a London report of September 10. The flames swept through the ship which keeled over.

Making Light Bulbs

Work will start from September 8 at the Kawasaki plant of the Tokyo Shibaura Electric Company to make 1,000,000 light bulbs for which preparations for the supply of gas and other materials are being made.

REVIVING THEATER SHOWS

Kabuki and Musical Performances Slated in Tokyo and Osaka

The Imperial Theater is to show performances by Kikugoro Onoye, famed Kabuki actor, and his troupe next month. The Hibiya Public Hall is now used day and night mostly for musical performances.

At the Toho Theater, actors and actresses of the Toho Motion Picture Company and the dancing team of the same company are scheduled to give stage performances from October 15.

The Hogakuza is now showing performances by the troupe belonging to Shinichi Morikawa and in October, Seiichi Kobori's troupe will give performances at the same theater.

Nizaemon Kataoka and Ichikawa Sumizo, Kabuki actors, are expected to perform at the Shinjuku First Theater in October. The Takarazuka Girls' Operetta Troupe will give its first show after the war at the Kitano Theater in Osaka in October.

DEPARTMENT STORES SET TO MEET TREND OF TIMES

New Commodities, Facilities For Recreation Expected to Greet Customers Soon

Many Tokyo department stores have been destroyed by air raids. The few that remain have, because of various restrictions, been doing but a fraction of their prewar business. But with the close of the war, they are trying to gradually restore some vestige of their former business.

The main Mitsukoshi store at Nihonbashi has remained intact but its Ginza branch store has been damaged, as has been the Shirokiya store. But two-thirds of the ground floor of the Ginza Mitsukoshi are being used; here medicines, toilet goods, and magazines are on sale. Before it was damaged, this store had 140 employees, but only a staff of 60 are holding fort now. What is particularly noticeable after the war is the increasing number of people who are taking more care of their appearance. Perfume, cuff buttons, brooches, handbags, and Panama hats sell well.

The raid damage to the Matsuya Department Store was confined to the upper floors. Business here is being conducted on the first two floors as was the case before the raid and because there are more goods on sale here than at the Ginza Mitsukoshi there are more people coming and going. Vases, swords and other decorative articles, as well as neckties and bowties, sell best, but anything on the counter is sold quickly. Recently such articles as knives, various articles made of wood and chairs have been quick sellers.

At Takashimaya Department Store art objects cap all other sales and with the end of war, there has been an even greater demand for them.

Before the war the lion's share of the business of all three of the above department stores was in kimono goods, but with control they were perforce made to change over to the handling of sundry goods, household, and personal articles.

Great changes will be seen in the future business of department stores. Hitherto various goods were stocked through wholesale houses, but there are plans now to sell goods manufactured at factories dealing direct with the department stores.

In the near future, handicraft articles, such as basketware, knives, and various goods made of wood, which require easily obtainable material for their manufacture, and also, through the reconversion of industry from a war to peace basis, pots and pans, alminite lunch boxes, spectacles, and other commodities, are expected to make their appearance on the market, but optimism is regarded unwarranted as long as the question of indemnities is not settled.

With the disappearance of the small retail shops, the department stores will take on added importance now. They will become a place of recreation for war refugees. A certain department store is even planning to install baths, rooms for dancing, and cabarets, within the store, which will afford amusement while serving their customers, in anticipation of foreign visitors who are likely to come to Japan.

The Ginza branch of the Mitsukoshi Department Store is undecided yet whether it will be renovated for use or entirely rebuilt, but for the present will conduct business as usual in one section of the ground floor. As soon as transportation is solved, a considerable quantity of goods can be immediately consigned here. At the Ginza Matsuya there was an unlimited sale of "meisen" kimono goods in the past few days and various commodities are being put on sale for raid victims.

As one department store manager has said, it is a question yet what part of Tokyo will become the center of the metropolis. The department stores will make plans after the reparations goods are made known. However, tailoring and dyeing will be readily done at department stores, while the sale of second-hand articles and bartering of goods will become increasingly brisk.

DEPOPULATION OF CITIES IS FURTHER ENCOURAGED

Re-entry Restrictions To Be Lifted When Food, Transportation Permit

Depopulation of the large cities of Japan is further being encouraged even in the coming postwar period, it was revealed by Land Bureau Chief Hotta of the Home Ministry in a press interview on Friday, September 7, at which the following questions and answers were exchanged:

Question: We understand that removal from and to the six large cities of Japan is altogether not being permitted, especially the entry into the cities. But there are people who are still inconvenienced as they have to live alone following the dispersion of their families. There are people who have their former homes in the city and want to get back there. Others have urgent duties in the big cities and search for dwellings there. Yet at present their entry into the city is not permitted. How long are restrictions to be maintained?

Answer: The removal from the large cities is still being encouraged, and we have been extending facilities in general for this purpose. As from September 10, this system is to be stopped for the time being, and thereafter the same regulations will apply as to ordinary removals.

As to the return to the cities, at present a policy of restriction is still being adhered to. The date for terminating the landing and distribution of the Occupation Forces, the localities to be occupied, and the number of troops involved are as yet unknown in detail. Besides, the railways are still chiefly engaged in the transportation of our demobilized troops. There is furthermore the food problem which must hereafter be expected to become further aggravated.

From all those viewpoints, people will for the time being have to be content with all-out restriction on the entry into the large cities. However, in the near future, specified workers will be required for the peculiar necessities of the large cities. Besides, for the families of this kind of workers who have their homes in the cities, preferential considerations will be given.

Restrictions Alleviated Later

When matters settle down, probably in the course of this year, some alleviation of the restrictions will thus be made. But from the viewpoint of the distribution of the population in conformity with land planning and city planning, probably it will not be possible to lift these restrictions altogether.

Q.: Then, what will be the shape of the large cities and the distribution of the population hereafter on the basis of such city planning?

A.: It goes without saying that the cities hereafter will be different from what they used to be, both in appearance and in character. Besides, the prestige of the cities will have to be renovated. As to concrete ideas, the plans which had been made long ago will be supplemented in a way responding to the new situation.

An organ will be established which could in fact be called the Rehabilitation Council of the Cabinet. This organ will shape concrete ideas on the basis of the fundamental plans decided upon, and by picking the best architectural knowledge and ability to be found in this country.

But it goes without saying that the scope and distribution of schools and other cultural establishments as well as industrial equipment which our country will hereafter be allowed to posses, will set the lines of demarcation for the shape and population of the cities. Therefore no exact statement on those points can be made as yet.

10,000,000 Wish to Return

It is estimated that at present the number of those wishing to return to the big cities is about 10,000,000 people. And though the actual and personal circumstances connected with this matter are being quite well understood, yet wide confusion would be created if such a wave of people were to be let in at one time, and the repercussions would be great.

At any rate, first the future setup of the cities will have to be decided upon. Then they will be given a population large enough to make possible the full display of the functions and activities of those cities. Probably, a form of controlled management will be maintained for the cities of the future.

Q.: How about the problem of dwelling houses, which may be termed the "bases" of the people who have to shoulder the postwar rehabilitation?

A.: This is the most urgent problem of the moment, and measures are being pushed vigorously. But owing to the dearth of materials as well as for reasons connected with labor, etc., things do not progress quite as desired. For the time being, it has recently been decided as an emergency measure to erect 300,000 new houses throughout the country, of which 50,000 are to be built in Tokyo.

As to the sites of those houses, it is expected that for the moment areas similar to those earlier designated as wartime residential districts will be chosen. Anyway, this is merely an emergency measure and all efforts will be made to get those houses ready for the approaching winter.

To Reinforce Shelters

Concerning those of the former air-raid shelters or cellar dwellings which are comparatively well equipped, we can only ask those living there to be satisfied if their structures are being reinforced to some extent. With such emergency measures we hope to tide over the winter. New and permanent measures will then probably materialize next spring.

Q.: What will the construction of the future residential houses look like, with consideration given to city planning?

A.: The first condition is that the houses of the large cities of the future shall be non-combustible. At present plans toward this end are being formed by architectural associations and other related organs. Those plans are to be fully adapted to the peculiar topographical conditions of our country, with regard to the building materials, construction, and strength of the buildings. The sketches are to be ready by the end of this month, when concrete plans will also probably be announced.

It will also be decided whether brick or cement structures, or what other means of building, shall be used. In this, suitable methods will be applied according to individual plans and circumstances, and independently for the large cities on the one hand and the regional small and medium-size cities on the other hand. In short, we wish to lay foremost emphasis on the construction of fireproof and imperishable buildings, revealing at the same time so-called Japanese originality.

POPULAR WILL, INITIATIVE STRESSED BY FUJIYAMA

Agriculture Alone Will Not Support Nation, Avers Industrial Leader

Recognition of popular will and the importance of private initiative in the nation's economic activities, were stressed by Aiichiro Fujiyama, president of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, on the occasion of the recent joint declaration on September 8, by the nation's leading economic associations, concerning the basic postwar economic problems. Mr. Fujiyama's speech is as follows:

"It goes without saying that industrial reconversion from a war to a peace basis necessitates recognition of popular will, and the practical management of industrial activities. However, the opinions of practical businessmen must be given particular consideration, in view of the fact that postwar industrial reconversion is to be made through emergency measures.

Popular will must find its expression in the nation's various economic measures, and every private industrialist is invited to express his views unreservedly.

"While it is undeniable that we have surrendered to our former enemies, it is regrettable that a spirit of depression prevails among a section of our industrial circles, on the premises that they can do nothing without direction by the United Nations. It is true that our territory is being limited to that which existed in the early part of the Meiji era, as we now have only Honshu, Hokkaido, Shikoku and Kyushu, and we must support a population of 80,000,000 with this restricted territory. It is also true that in the main we must become an agricultural country. On the other hand, it must be frankly recognized that the mountainous nature of much of our country seriously limits the arable land, and agriculture alone will not be able to support the entire population. Thus we shall never be able to contribute to the general welfare of mankind with agriculture as the sole pillar of national economy. We must develop our industries and mining enterprises so that we shall be able to secure foreign currencies by selling our domestic products abroad.

"When our country is permitted to participate in the world's trade in the future, both the United Nations and our Government will take the proper measures for the development of the nation's commerce. Speedy recovery of our industry will be found beneficial not only to ourselves, but also for instance, to America's economy. It will be necessary for the smooth progress of payment of our reparations. It will be conducive to the solution of the unemployment problem in the United States and other countries. If depressed in spirit while awaiting the future directions of the United Nations, we stand idle in our industrial field, we shall not be able to respond to the commands of His Majesty the Emperor as expressed in the Imperial Rescript. I realize that both private businessmen and the Government should be bold in expressing their views on industrial recovery, without being too reserved before the United Nations.

"Our manufacturers should never allow themselves to produce crude articles in order to dump in the world market; they should pay serious attention to the production of the best articles they are capable of producing. They should also realize the fact they are facing severe restrictions in the supply of materials, so that they must make ceaseless endeavors in making researches in order to attain a higher productive efficiency with their limited materials and equipment."

JAPAN'S STEEL INDUSTRY LIKELY TO BE PERMITTED

Attitude Clarified in Shigemitsu's Talks With General MacArthur

The attitude of the Allied Powers to allow Japan its steel enterprises as a peace industry has now been clarified through the conversation which were held between General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu on September 3 and 4.

The Steel Control Association convoked a conference of the chiefs of the branch associations all over the country at its office in the Mitsukoshi Building on Monday with the object of reorganizing the structure of the steel industry for coping with a new situation brought about by the termination of the war and to clarify the attitude of the civilian side.

At the conference, the questions of prices, production plans and the distribution structure, along with the operation of the steel industry in accordance with the new situation were discussed. The question of the reform of the structure of the association was also taken up for discussion at the conference. No decision, however, was reached on the day and the conference was carried over to the following day.

During the conference, unreserved views were exchanged by the participants with regard to the prospect of the postwar production of steel in Japan. As a measure for coping with the steel production of the moment, it has been agreed that utmost efforts would be made for maintaining the existing production of 700,000 tons a year as at the time of the termination of the war and for shifting it to a peace industry.

The steep decline in the steel production in Japan is due to the shortage of raw materials. If a way is reopened for importing raw materials from overseas, it is possible to increase the production to about 3,000,000 tons a year by employing the existing equipment. It is considered that for the future, a minimum steel production of 3,000,000 tons a year is essential. A view is gaining ground among the members of the Steel Control Association that in the negotiations to be made with the Allied Powers, Japan should adhere to the assertion of maintaining the production of 3,000,000 tons a year and at the same time she should ask the Allied Powers for offering conveniences for obtaining raw materials from abroad.

Production Declines Steeply

The production of steel in the first quarter of the current year amounted to 253,000 tons. In the second quarter, the production dropped to about 230,000 tons. By the time the war came to an end the production decreased to around 700,000 tons a year.

The main cause for the decline in the production of steel was attributable to the difficulty in obtaining raw materials from overseas due to the lack of bottoms. The loss of production capacity due to the devastation brought about by air raids and the incompletion of dispersion constituted 33 per cent of the actual production capacity of 1944. The production power of steel at the time of the termination of the war was 67 per cent of the production capacity of 1944, that is, about 3,000,000 tons a year. Thus, if a way is reopened for obtaining raw materials from overseas the steel industry of Japan is capable of producing an annual amount of 3,000,000 tons.

The steel needed for peace in 1930 amounted to 35 kilograms. If Japan should maintain an annual production of 3,000,000 tons, the amount of steel per person would be 37.5 kilograms on the assumption that Japan's population is 80,000,000.

The fields which are expected to make a large demand for steel in the future in place of the munitions industries are the reconstruction of transportation organs of which shipbuilding and rolling-stock are the principal ones. Next comes the reconstruction of cities and the commencement of public works.

The production of [illegible] utensils for peace industries and reparations industries also demand steel. The agricultural implements industry also needs steel.

In the light of the above circumstances, it is the consensus of opinion among steel industrialists that a production of 3,000,000 tons a year is the minimum requirement for Japan. If this annual production is maintained, a total of some 2,000,000 workers will be employed in the steel industry.

Maeda, Uchida Confer

For closer connection between administration and education, an educational administrative policy will be established and relative to this Education Minister Tamon Maeda called President Dr. Yozo Uchida of Tokyo Imperial University and over 30 principles of higher technical schools, middle and national schools of the city for discussions from 11 a.m. on September 8. These talks will be conducted regularly in the future.

ASO KANKO HOTEL
Im Aso—National-Park
[illegible] Kurort auf Kyushu
Aktiver Vulkan und
Natur-Wunder
Preise (B. P.): Einbettig [illegible]
Zweibettig [illegible]

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China
Canton, Chefoo, [illegible], chow, Hoihow, Hongkong, [illegible], Kowloon, Macao, Nanking, [illegible], Peking (Seiyo & [illegible]), [illegible] pu, Shanghai, [illegible], Tientsin (Asahigai & 3rd St. & Miyajima & Totan), [illegible], Tsingtao.
French Indo-China
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand
Alor-Star, Bangkok, Kota-[illegible], Kuala-Trengganu.
Malai
Ipoh, Johore-[illegible], Kuala-[illegible]sar, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-[illegible], Kuantan, Malacca, [illegible], ban, Shonan, [illegible] (Shonan), Taiping.
Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-[illegible], Kota-Radja, [illegible], Padang, [illegible], Pangkal-Pinang, [illegible], Sibolga, Telok-[illegible].
Djawa
Bandoeng, [illegible], Djakarta (Stationsplein & [illegible]wijk), Djember, Djogjakarta, [illegible]diri, Madioen, Magelang, [illegible], Pamekasan, Pekalongan, [illegible], Kerto, Semarang, [illegible], [illegible]karta, Soerabaja, [illegible].
Borneo
Api, Burnei, Kuala-[illegible], Kudat, Miri, [illegible], Tawao.
Temporarily Closed
Alexandria, Berlin, [illegible], Bombay, Calcutta, Hamburg, Honolulu, Karachi, Lashio, London, Los Angeles, Mandalay, Manila, Maymyo, Mergui, Moulmein, Myingyan, New York, Paris, [illegible], Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, [illegible], Sydney, [illegible], Tavoy.
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AMERICAN EXPERTS SEE ATOMIC BOMB VICTIMS

Farrell Declares New War Arm Should Not Be Used in The Future

The investigation party headed by Brigadier General T. F. Farrell, which was dispatched to Hiroshima by MacArthur Headquarters, began work on Sunday morning as scheduled.

Divided into two sections, one a medical research section and the other a physical research section, visited the devastated area in Hiroshima city under the guidance of Dr. Masao Tsuzuki, Professor at Tokyo Imperial University.

The medical research section visited the First Primary School and the Hiroshima Red Cross Hospital where victims of the atomic bombs are being accommodated and inspected the patients. The physical research section inspected the central area of the explosion of the atomic bomb and studied the effect of the radiation of the ray and others. After having made these researches the party left for Atsugi by plane at 2 p.m. on Sunday.

Some members of the medical research section, however, remained in order to make further research into special symptoms of the patients who are accommodated in the Ujina Branch Hospital of the Hiroshima Red Cross Hospital.

Following the inspection of the devastated area in Hiroshima and the conditins of the patients Brigadier General Farrell declared as follows:

"We knew about the serious damage done in Hiroshima from photographs taken by planes but after inspecting the devastated area personally I have realized that the damage is beyond expression. I presume that such a cruel war arm should not be used in the future. Hiroshima city is at present suffering from lack of medical goods and we intend to devise some relief measures for the victims."

Another member of the party, who had seen the atomic bomb experiments in New Mexico stated as follows:

"The devastation wrought in Hiroshima by the atomic bomb surpassed our imagination. With regard to the effect of an atomic bomb there is a great difference between New Mexico which is a desert zone and Hiroshima city which is a densely populated area."

Red Cross Aid

To extend relief to those who fell victims to the atomic bomb attack in Hiroshima and are now receiving medical treatment, Dr. Marcel Junot, Chief Delegate in Japan of the International Red Cross Committee, accompanied an American investigation party headed by Brigadier General Farrel to Hiroshima on September 8.

On Monday, Dr. Junot called upon Governor Kono of Hiroshima and after expressing his sympathy said that he would like to present materials for building simple houses for air raid victims, medicine, medical instruments, foodstuffs and necessary materials for the reconstruction of hospitals.

The medical supplies, 15-ton in weight, which he had brought with him reached Iwatsuki, Yamaguchi Prefecture by air. Those supplies were to be carried into the city by four trucks on Monday and handed over to the prefectural government authorities on Tuesday. As to the distribution of supplies, they will be sent to the 50 places in the city and 30 in suburbs where the patients are being accommodated, proportionate to the number of doctors and nurses.

JAPANESE HOMECOMING EXPECTED TO BE SLOW

Lack of Transport Facilities Hampers Withdrawal of Residents, Troops From Abroad

The withdrawal of more than 3,000,000 men of the Japanese expeditionary forces as well as Japanese residents in China and the southern regions is to be carried out by the navigable ships on hand and damaged ships upon their repair. This has been decided as a result of negotiations which have been made between our naval authorities and the naval authorities of the Allied Forces.

A vast tonnage of ships is required for bringing home the Japanese troops and residents from abroad, but the total tonnage of the Japanese merchant ships available for ocean navigation is only about 260,000. Desiring, however, to effect their early withdrawal the Allied Nations were asked for a loan of 1,000 tons of shipping bottoms. They refused but agreed to permit the use of the existing ships and repaired ships in Japan for this purpose.

Hence the navy will rush the repair of damaged ships in consultation with the Shipping General Bureau of the Transportation Ministry, but as ship-repairing facilities are reduced to very low efficiency, it cannot be expected that the damaged ships will be repaired speedily. Under such circumstances the withdrawal of troops and residents from China and the southern regions will not be completed quickly.

Allies Cooperating To Better Facilities For Nation's Health

Colonel Sam and Lieutenant Colonel Moore, chiefs, respectively, of the Control Bureau and Health Bureau of the Allied Supreme Command Military Administration, called at the Welfare Ministry on Monday and said that the Allied Powers would cooperate with that Ministry in problems concerning the betterment of Japan's health facilities. After hearing the explanations of Vice-Minister Kameyama, Chief of the Health Bureau Sawa, Chief of the Bureau for the Promotion of the People's Health Itei, Technical Supervisor Katsumata, and Professor Nobeji of the Research Institute, on the functions of the Welfare Ministry and the existing conditions in Japan with regard to health and sanitation, and medical supplies, Colonel Sam, further stated that the Allied investigation party dispatched to Hiroshima took with them 12 tons of medical supplies for the relief of the war victims.

WAR MINISTRY EXPLAINS DISPOSAL OF MATERIALS

Statement Clarifies Offering of Various Goods to Demobilized Soldiers

As demobilized soldiers who brought home large quantities of clothings, blankets and provisions had greatly irritated the public sentiment and as the subject was also discussed at the recent 88th Imperial Diet, the War Ministry issued the following statement in explaining the true situation.

"As regard the supply of goods to troops at the time of demobilization from August 15 when the Imperial Rescript was promulgated, it was only instructed that all war goods should be speedily disposed of. Thus, it is frankly recognized that various supplies, far more than necessary, were given to demobilized soldiers who, in carrying them on trains and roads, had incurred the antipathy of the local people.

"On August 17, the War Ministry clearly pointed out to all troops the limit of supplies of goods to demobilized soldiers or of the sales of war goods, and also ordered them not to dispose of or give away supplies recklessly. At the same time, on August 18, officers were dispatched in order to enforce this policy, and thus, after August 20, everything progressed smoothly.

"At the Diet, it was said that war goods should be distributed to air-raid sufferers, and the Army agrees to this view. The Army is considering a way of supplying a portion of war goods to air-raid sufferers. We intend to sell to the public war goods. But recently in a certain Kwanto district, the troops gave some war goods free of charge to the prefectural government, but such goods were sold at black market prices to families in general. Also, a certain public organization sold at a very high black market price to agricultural bodies gasoline sold by the Army. The gasoline was sold in turn to farmers at still higher prices.

"As such conditions will disturb the public mind, since August 29, the sale of war goods was stopped, and the Army is even repurchasing what was already sold, as far as possible. To air-raid sufferers, the Army wishes to supply war goods, but is afraid of dishonest conduct and friction among the people. Of war goods, such as would contribute to the people's livelihood will be sold even in the future, but in such cases the sales will be made through government offices at official prices, and no sales will be made to individuals.

"At present, one demobilized soldier is given one uniform (which he is wearing), one overcoat, one set of underwear, one mess-tin, one water bottle a few other daily necessities, and food ration for five days.

"In disposing of war goods, there is another important thing to be considered. The demobilization and return home of our expeditionary forces which number about 3,000,000 are expected to continue three years. As they will be sent home two or three years later, they will be demobilized dressed in their uniforms which will be in rags. For those soldiers, we have to keep clothing in our stocks of war goods. The Army is giving importance to this point and will probably sell what is left after preserving the quantity required for the expeditionary forces.

"The present disposal of other war goods is as follows.

"1. Arms, ammunition, gun powder, tanks, armored tractors, automobiles and other arms are being assembled and disposed of at each regiment.

"2. Aircraft arms, ammunition, aircraft materials, and fuels are being assembled and disposed of at convenient airfields.

MINISTER MAEDA BARES HIS VIEWS ON EDUCATION

Says Youths Should Know More About the History of Foreign Nations

Education Minister Tamon Maeda, in a press interview on September 6 clarifying his views on education urged that Japanese youth should be given more knowledge on the history of the nations of the world, particularly that of the United States, China and the Soviet Union. He added that this will enable the Japanese in future to join the comity of nations as a highly educated race.

Speaking of physical training, the Education Minister said that all kinds of sports ought to be encouraged and that he has no objection to Japan's joining the Olympic Games to be held in 1948.

On the question of history, the Education Minister explained that the principle on the national polity of this country is based on the way of the Gods and that the relation between the Imperial Family and the subjects has been close and intimate. Illustrative of this relation is the simple structure of the Imperial Palace in Kyoto. Therefore, Mr. Maeda said that Japanese youth should have a correct knowledge and understanding of the characteristics of their national polity for further promotion of the intimate relation between the Imperial Family and the subjects.

Concerning the history of foreign countries, the Education Minister insisted on a reform. According to his opinion, higher and middle schools in this country used to teach even the details of the history of Europe but failed to give a wide knowledge of the history of the United States, China and the Soviet Union which have close relations with Japan.

Touching on the issue of youth movements, he expressed the opinion that the present system of youth associations, which are under a unified control, must be reformed so that the initiative of the youths themselves can be brought to the fore. The new youth associations will have a central organ. This central organ may be called a federated youth association.

Ideally speaking, Mr. Maeda stated, the guidance of youth should be conducted under the leadership of young men. But in practice, however, leaders will be selected from matured men in accordance with the circumstances of this country.

As for physical training, the Education Minister declared that it should not be confined to sports but should include all kinds of physical exercises as well. In this connection, he said that discipline and training are necessary but not in the form of militarism.

TO RESUME CLASS WORK

Tokyo Schools and Universities Will Reopen Shortly

The government authorities are devising various measures in regard to the problem of the resumption of study by the students following the termination of the war. In opening the universities and other schools in Tokyo, however the authorities are being confronted by many difficulties because the majority of the universities and schools have been devastated by air raids.

Waseda University which had some 10,000 students before the war, is now busily engaging in preparations for reopening classes. The first question facing the university is how to accommodate the students since one-third of the university buildings have been devastated by air raids. In regard to the subjects of study the university authorities have abolished such items as wartime economy and national defense and have restored the curriculum to the prewar one.

Another matter of concern is that there are not enough lodgings for the students. For the settlement of this problem negotiations are now being made by the university for renting certain quarters of the munitions factories which have become vacant. Waseda University is scheduled to be reopened on Tuesday.

Keio University is expected to reopen on October 1. The university buildings located at Mita Shiba Ward and Yotsuya Ward as well as those of the Fujihara Institute of Technology have been virtually destroyed by air raids. The university plans to borrow some military buildings and reopen classes under the two parts system, that is, holding classes in two shifts, morning and afternoon.

Atomic Bomb Sufferers Include All Within One Kilometer of Explosion

There is reason to assume that almost all persons who were within one kilometer of the center of the place where the atomic bomb that devastated the city of Hiroshima exploded, are suffering from the effects of the bomb, declared Uzuhiko Kurimoto, assistant professor at Tokyo Imperial University and member of the Infectious Disease Research Institute, to the press on September 7 before his departure for Tokyo from Hiroshima where he, together with another expert, had made a study of the effects of the atomic bomb upon the human body.

Those who were within 1.5 kilometers of the center of the explosion and who have not yet developed symptoms of the illness due to the bomb said Mr. Kurimoto, must take special care of their health. He thought that possibly these persons might develop symptoms of illness at any moment. Mr. Kurimoto said:

"We make it our special concern to acquaint ourselves with the condition of persons who were within two kilometers of the center of the atomic bomb explosion and who were apparently uninjured. We studied about 70 typical cases of such persons and noted that those who were within two kilometers of the center of the explosion were not developing symptoms of the illness due to the bomb although they had received burns.

"Our investigations showed that in those persons who were nearer to the center of the explosion, especially within 1.5 kilometers of it, there was a notable increase in the danger that they might fall ill from the effects of the bomb. We have thus been led to assume is that practically all persons who were within one kilometer of the center of the explosion are ill.

"We observed that there was little difference, if any, in the manner, in which persons who were within two kilometers of the center of the explosion were influenced by the bomb, no matter what position they were in.

"One thing, which will become greatly important in due time, concerns those people who were within 1.5 kilometers of the center of the explosion and who have as yet not shown symptoms of illness. We have reason to assume that these persons have not shown symptoms because their power of resistance is at a standstill.

"Our advice to these people is that they undergo medical examination, have the condition of their blood examined, and take special care of their health, and try to keep their throat and skin clean, paying close attention to their food. By taking these measures they may hope to avoid falling ill. The problem of these people, we think, is one which should be the concern of the local health authorities. The health officials ought to be acting in a systematic manner in getting these people to look after their health so that they may not be stricken with illness.

"During our inquiry we often heard of persons who were within more than two kilometers of the center of the explosion and who have since frequented the city, who had fallen ill from the effects of the bomb. We visited some of these people, made a special study of the cases of more than ten such persons, and found that there were none whose white corpuscles had decreased to less than 4,000 who had fallen ill."

GOLD MINING INDUSTRY VITAL TO POSTWAR JAPAN

Past History, Present Condition, Prospects for Rehabilitation Surveyed

(Continued From Yesterday)

But now, after having endured those past hardships, the gold mining circles are once more to brighten up under to do their part in the economic reconstruction of new Japan, and the badly devastated mines are to reopen again. It is expected that the bitter experiences of the past will be fully utilized, adding new strength to the efforts for reviving the gold mines.

Of great importance is the question of what the gold production policies hereafter will be like, in order to manifest that strength to the highest degree. For the reopening of the gold mines which were subjected to all-out closing down measures, many of the points contained in the foregoing adjustment legislation will have to be reversed. This will include the following items:

(1) Construction inside the mines;

(2) Repair and opening of transportation roads, railways, and cable car facilities;

(3) Establishment of gold ore selection works, ore dressing works, refineries, and miners' dormitories;

(4) Re-allocation of diverted equipment, capital, and personnel;

(5) Along with the foregoing measures, the preparation of technical equipment inside the mines and actual mining operations;

(6) Institution of a gold output subvention system.

Difficult jobs will have to be faced courageously. Besides, production will have to be increased in the silicic gold mines, which were allowed to keep up operations even after the adjustment. Moreover, of the mines still in operation, the copper mines at Sado and Teina will have to be shifted to gold production.

Next, the revival of the six gold mines at Konomai, Chitose, Jochi, Taio, Yamagano, and Kushikino, which had reduced their scale of operations or suspended business, should be carried out. Eventually, the abandoned mines should be rebuilt. This order of procedure is expected to yield results most quickly.

In the adjustment of the gold mining industry, which was a big job, successful results were achieved through the joint efforts of official and private circles. If the same zeal is shown once more in the industry's reconstruction, it can be imagined that an epochal development will be achieved in the gold production enterprises hereafter.

It may be difficult to reveal a concrete program right away. But the iron rule should be firmly maintained that zeal will surely score the expected results.

Adjustment Carried Out

In reviewing the adjustment of the gold mining industry, it should be remembered that it was carried out not from the viewpoint of whether gold was something "necessary" or not. With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Japan had emancipated herself from her dependence on foreign countries. Accordingly, the demand for gold as a means of international clearings receded. On the other hand, increased production was urgently required of copper, lead, zinc, iron, manganese, quick-silver, and other important minerals which are indispensable in wartime.

Therefore, the adjustment was enforced in order to divert the labor, equipment, and materials of the gold mines to other places and have them employed in a mobile fashion on a priority basis. However, once such a great enterprise is put out of action, there is not only the danger lest unnecessary sacrifices, confusion, and losses occur. At the same time, repercussions on the adjustment of other branches of industry are great. Thus, the Government was extremely prudent in its attitude, and the adjustment measures were carried out so that nothing would be left to be desired. The following points had to be considered:

(1) The gold mines were, generally speaking, scattered in out-of-the-way places in the country. Compared with other lines of production, and in particular with other branches of metallurgy, the number of people engaged was comparatively small in relation to the scale of capital and equipment. Thus, seen from a national viewpoint, the problem was rather merely a regional one.

(2) Usually, the gold mines were in places where few men had set their feet before; and there, just because gold was produced, people had gathered and all of a sudden formed an independent place and brought about the existing prosperity. With suspension of operation of the gold mines, those gold centers, which had been managed for a long time under difficulties, would be turned into desolate places from one day to the next.

(3) Accordingly, with the closing down of the gold mines not employes and their families, but also the rest of the population in the producing centers who depended for their living on the gold mines, would be forced to change their occupations and move. Therefore, collective change and removal within a given period would be required.

(To Be Continued)

ART EXHIBITION REVIVED BY EDUCATION MINISTRY

May Be Held Next March; Paintings by All Noted Artists Will Be Displayed

The Education Ministry Art Exhibition which has displayed only special war paintings since 1943 is expected to exhibit again those by any artist whose work has been commended by a committee of examiners. In this connection, the Imperial Academy of Literature and Arts is scheduled to hold a meeting of the arts section to deliberate on various matters sometime in the middle of this month. At present it is believed that the Education Ministry Art Exhibition will be held in March.

The items to be discussed at the forthcoming meeting of the arts section of the Imperial Academy of Literature and Arts are, first, whether or not the exhibition should be held, second, whether the exhibition should be limited to the display of special paintings as last year or whether paintings are to be collected from all parts of Japan, and third, the time for the opening of the exhibition.

As to the first point, all members of the Imperial Academy are in favor of holding the exhibition. As to the second, if the exhibition is to display pictures commended by a committee of examiners the members of the committee must be chosen soon and the problem of materials necessary for painting solved. Some are of the opinion that since the exhibition is to be held amid the interest of the world, it should be limited to the display of paintings and pictures by noted artists.

As to the time of the exhibition, opinions are that enough time should be allowed so that artists may produce the best they can. It is most probable that the exhibition may take place in March next year.

Along with the reopening of the Education Ministry Art Exhibition, other schools of arts are showing some interest thus making the revival of activities in the field of arts noteworthy.

Obituary

Prince Arimichi Yamagata, 58, member of the House of Peers, and grandson of the late Field Marshal Prince Aritomo Yamagata, passed away from ulcer of the stomach at Izumi village, Tochigi Prefecture, on September 8. He once studied in Germany and served in the Imperial Household Department for many years as chamberlain and master of ceremonies.

Lieutenant General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, 66, former Ambassador to the Soviet Union, passed away from illness at his Komaba home, Meguro, on September 9. After graduation from the Military Staff College, he was appointed private secretary to the late Prime Minister General Baron Giichi Tanaka, then War Minister. After serving many important military posts, including a divisional commander, chief member of the Japanese delegation to the Geneva Disarmament Conference, and others, he retired from active service. Five years ago he was appointed Ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Atsushi Akaike, member of the House of Peers, died of injuries he incurred at Osaka Station on September 9. He was 67 years old. At one time, he was Chief of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police, Governor of Shizuoka Prefecture.

Katsunosuke Tanaka, member of the House of Peers returning from a Shimane prefectural constituency, was killed in the Hiroshima atomic bomb raid of August 6, it has been confirmed.

Genmyo Hayashi, 78, former Chief Abbot of the famed Chionin Monastery, Kyoto, died of illness at his Numazu villa on September 9. He was an authority on Buddhist philosophy. Once he was professor at Jodo Sect University and lecturer of Kyoto Imperial University.

General Yoshiyuki Kawashima, former War Minister, passed away from old age at his Kamiwada villa at Atami on September 8. He was 68 years old.

PRESS COMMENTS

Tuesday, September 11

TO THE AMERICAN OFFICERS AND MEN

TOKYO SHIMBUN—(Evening Paper, September 10)—Defeat in war with a foreign country is the first experience with the Japanese people, but over a long period of 25 centuries, prior to the arrival of Commodore Perry, since the founding of the Empire, domestic wars had been fought many times and it is no exaggeration to say that there is today not a single man among the Japanese people who has forefathers having no experience of defeat in war.

Our forefathers took death lightly and once every fighting means was exhausted and the surrender was agreed upon, they remained calm and composed. They considered that this way of behaving was the essence of Bushido the code of knighthood, comparing their life to the cherry blossoms which bloom so beautifully and gorgeously and fade away so quickly. Fathers and sons admonised each other to adhere to this code and this tradition has lasted until today.

We do not know how we, the Japanese people, are being regarded by the American officers and men advancing into our mainland, but we should like to emphatically tell them upon our honor that the Japanese people in the main, in coping with the present situation, are not deviating a single step from the way of the traditional Bushido. It was the Japanese who resorted to the special attack, which you American officers and men experienced personally, and it was the Japanese who did not cause a single unfortunate incident during your advance into our territory, contrary to the apprehension of the entire world. This proves the abovementioned character of the Japanese race.

Even if the attitude of the Japanese people in ushering you into this country is not full of friendliness, it is merely an inevitable passing phenomenon born of the rare mutual hatred and the cruel mutual slaughter of the last four years. If time is given, and if your fair attitude as the real victors and as the constructor of permanent peace is to be understood through practice, it is a matter which will be easily solved automatically.

We have not a few hopes to express to you for the purpose of fulfilling the obligations imposed on us, the vanquished people, without delay. The most essential of them is that you will rightly recognize the basic traditions of the Japanese people as given in the foregoing. This we hope from the bottom of our hearts. There is no necessity for coercion, artifice and suspicion in your dealing with us.

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Situation Wanted

COOK, man, with many years' experience seeks position. Has good references. Eijiro Kobayashi care [illegible], 2 Minami Sensoku-cho, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

EXPERIENCED interpreter, many years in various lines of business in America and Japan, seeks position with Americans.
Apply Box 240, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

FOREIGNER, knowing several languages seeks position.
Apply Box 234, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Lost

IN Karuizawa, August 31st, from motor truck between Mikasa and Mampei Hotel lost a parcel containing record player and small rug. Finder is kindly requested to communicate with S. Sakai, 6 Hinoki-cho, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Miscellaneous

WILL repair rugs, curtains, drapery and table cloths. H. T. Mutsumiya, Sanya Building, Ginza Yonchome. Phone: Kyobashi (56) 1770.

For Sale

DINING, living, bedroom furniture, clothes, shoes, gramophone, cabinets etc. in Karuizawa. Box No. 233, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SIX bottles of French Vermouth for immediate sale to highest bidder.
Apply Box 235, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

NEW Longins wrist watches, gents and ladies, Underwood typewriter, 18" carriage, in perfect condition.
Apply Box 223, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

UNDERWOOD standard typewriter, used but in perfect condition for immediate sale.
Apply Box 230, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

ELECTRIC refrigerator, either Japanese or foreign make, large or medium size, but must be in perfect condition.
Apply Box 229, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

HEMP-SEEDS (Asanomi) urgently. Willing to pay a good price, or in exchange for foodstuff or clothing. W. H. Webber, Uchida Besso, Gora, Hakone.

PHONOGRAPHS, records, radios, [illegible], phonographs, electric razors, sewing machines, accordions, portable typewriters. Office hours: 12-1:30 [illegible]. Rhythm-sha, 2, [illegible], Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

STANDARD typewriter, Underwood preferable, new or slightly used [illegible] will be accepted.
Apply Box 214, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

UPRIGHT piano, any Japanese make, must be in perfect condition. Please state particulars.
Apply Box 221, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED to buy by private party kimonos, dark ground, gay pattern. Also [illegible], brocade obi, etc. Reply [illegible] stating price, age, etc.
Apply Box XZY, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction

ENGLISH speaking gentleman, [illegible] to teach Japanese language to foreigner at their home from 5 p.m. [illegible] free of charge, or exchange instruction.
Apply Box 239, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction Wanted

BUSINESSMAN, graduate of [illegible] University, wishes to learn English conversation at teacher's residence twice a week. Foreigners preferred.
Apply Box 245, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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K. IIZUKA, D.D.S., Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. [illegible] Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-[illegible].

MEDICAL

PROF. Dr. [illegible]. [illegible] English and German spoken. [illegible] 2:30-5 p.m. [illegible] Building, [illegible]. Tel. Kyobashi 56-[illegible].

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12, 1945

Allied Uneasiness Over Japan's Future Course

With the formal signing of surrender by Japan, a new trend of uneasiness seems to have appeared in world opinion concerning Japan. The Allied nations, apparently surprised by the early surrender, as may be surmised, for instance, from the United Press prediction that landing operations would begin about November 1, were for a while absorbed in welcoming the cessation of active hostilities. The new tendency is the result of political consideration that arose when the Allies began to think more reflectively and to consider what might be behind Japan's surrender and what was to be expected in the future.

American newspapers in particular are stressing the fact that the job of the Allied nations after this will be to effect the spiritual demilitarization of Japan. Admiral Halsey, commander of the Third Fleet, has warned against sympathy towards Japan. These are the signs of the new uneasiness that the Allied countries have come to hold concerning the future of Japan. So far this tendency has not yet brought forth any serious question, but it may be expected that it betokens the need of caution in Japan's relations with the Allied countries if Japan is to take her place eventually with the other nations of the world in assuming responsibility for securing the peace of the world.

There are many causes, historical and otherwise, for the Manchurian Incident of 1931, into which it is unnecessary to delve here. The important thing is that ever since the Manchurian Incident the military group in Japan had been able to exert a steadily increasing influence on the politics of the country until finally by 1937, at the time of the outbreak of the China Affair, the power of the military group had been securely entrenched. It is not necessary to deny this clear-cut fact, and we have no desire to do so.

On the other hand, however, it is also an incontestable fact that what seemed at first glance to be a complete dictatorship on the part of the Japanese military was something absolutely different from the revolutionary political changes that were brought about by the Nazis in Germany and the Fascists in Italy. The Japanese Diet, of course, became a powerless organ unworthy of its name. But while it is true that relentless military pressure brought about this result, the decline of the Diet must also be attributed to certain structural deficiencies within the body itself. Highly irrational and perverted interpretations were placed upon the Japanese Constitution, but the military did not go so far as to demand that a new form of control over the nation be instituted. Even the Tojo Cabinet, commonly understood to have represented the complete domination of the military, dared to hold a general election, though at a time when the fortunes of war were in Japan's favor to be sure, and attempted everything in its power to curry the favor of the populace. It is irrelevant, as far as this particular point is concerned, that the results of the election were purely reactionary.

Two conclusions may be inferred from the above. The first is that even during the height of the military rule the parliamentary system and the democratic tendencies in the Japanese government were not allowed to die out completely but managed to hang on to a slim existence. The second point is that this parliamentary and democratic system is something that developed extremely late in Japanese history and therefore may not escape the criticism that it has many imperfections. This is probably the reason why intelligent observers in the Allied countries who recognize this fact had the words, "the revival of democratic tendencies in Japan," inserted in the Potsdam Declaration.

The Japanese, too, have faith in the rebirth and development of this tendency and are resolved to bring about its realization. It is true that with the surrender, a certain amount of unrest was to be noted among the military and in the organs affiliated with them, but at the same time, even the military had to refrain from any action which would have endangered the very foundations of the nation. This fact points to the good control and discipline within the Japanese armed forces and shows that, in the final analysis, even such a power as the military may not run counter to the conscious will of the people. With her surrender, this is the new starting point that Japan has gained.

The common ground upon which the Japanese stand today together with the Allied countries is the desire for the speedy construction of a structure of permanent world peace; and the force that will be the intermediary in this process will, no doubt, be the spirit of democracy. But in order to be successful, that democracy must contain within it certain factors which will fit the demands of the present age. If this is not complied with, there is ample danger that the old mistakes will be repeated, which may be deduced from the fact that the democracy which won in the First World War proved unable, after all, to grasp and solve the needs of the world, and consequently was impotent to avoid the emergence of another war. If democracy fails to go beyond the limits of the national policies of the 19th century and fails in creating an order based upon a new policy of real world cooperation, then even though the revival of democracy in Japan might become a reality, the spiritual basis of the Allied victory is bound to break.

Unlike Imperial Germany which refused to recognize the undeniable fact of its military defeat and insisted that it had been "a stab in the back," Japan should recognize her own defeat frankly and turn immediately to the new hope that is held out to her along the road to peace. While it is the natural responsibility of Japan to create her own form of democracy and raise her standards upon the conception of world cooperation, the Japan of the present moment is subject to the will of the Allied High Command. The materialization of the tendency in Japan, therefore, must be a united effort; and it is to be hoped that the most rational and generous spirit will guide the Allies to this end.

The Belief

She loved him very dear,
  He lay by her side;
He went to the war
  And quickly died.

She never told her secret;
  What mattered who knew;
But Christ Himself had whispered;
  "T'was blessedly true.

She steals into the abbey
  To make her prayer;
The faithful come and go,
  But he is there.

She never breathes the secret,
  Locked in her heart it lies;
But even the wrinkled vergers note
  The glory in her eyes.

Throughout

A family was moving to a new location and the father in describing the house he had rented, among other things, said it had "hardwood floors throughout."

His five-year old son repeated the description to a neighbor, but ended by saying: "I guess we will have to wait till we move there to see what kind of floors we will have because Dad says they had all the hardwood floors 'threw out.'"

A Farmer-Humorist

The sweet young thing gazed at the peaceful rural scene.

"Why are you running that steamroller over your field?" she asked the farmer at last.

"I'm raising mashed potatoes this year," he replied.

Virtue in That

"Before we were married you called me an angel."

"I know it."

"And now you don't call me anything."

"That shows my self-control."

O.K. Here

Target Instructor: "Where the dickens are your shots going?"

Seaman: "I don't know, but they're leaving this end all right."

BRITAIN'S FOREIGN POLICY

Economic Reconstruction and Resettlement of Population

I

The London Times reported Foreign Secretary Bevin's review on foreign affairs in the House of Commons on August 20 as follows:

"Our Allies and the ordinary people of the world will be watching us to see that we do not throw away the unity established during the struggle or fail to build up a peaceful world.

"The losses suffered by the Allies have been gigantic. Happily our own losses in manpower have been less than those of the last war but the winning of the struggle had left us extremely poor and the work of reconstruction would be a very heavy task indeed.

"There were two great difficulties in regard to occupied countries which have been liberated.

"First, the people of these countries have been taught to disobey and oppose the authority of the occupying forces. The result had been lawlessness. There had been constant appeals to the people to produce as little as possible and now they were suddenly asked to acquire once more the habit of work, energy and discipline. This transition from one state of affairs to another would require tolerance patience and determination.

"Another problem was presented by the movement of millions of millions of people from their homes as forced and slave labor. Thousands of these people, known as displaced persons, had since the liberation become nomads, wandering about, thieving for their food, committing murder and rape, and indulging in all kinds of practices of an anti-social character.

"In addition, there were in central Europe, millions of displaced Germans, their homes gone, wandering about or endeavouring to do so from one zone to another.

Difficulty Ahead

"Resettlement of this vast population would tax the ability of those operating control commission. The need to restore civilized life and get production into a working order again presented a task which would take considerable time and much endeavor and yet there would be no orderly arrangements in the political sphere until that task was accomplished."

He asked the House and country to show understanding and sympathy for the control commission and particularly for Montgomery and his staff in the British zone in Germany and for those undertaking similar duties in Austria, Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria.

"The House should not measure elections in these countries as if they were the general election in this country. It might be that at the beginning, it would be impossible to ensure completely that the governments were elected in accordance to the desires of the free people. One thing must be aimed at resolutely, however, and that is to prevent the substitution of one form of totalitarianism for another.

"In a world just beginning to awaken from the stupefying effect of the war the great thing to do was to direct our attention to economic reconstruction, to work hard to get people resettled and earning their own living.

"UNRRA, which we would support as long as we could afford to do so, could only, at the moment, be a kind of a dole.

"It ought to be used to stimulate efforts of nations but at the same time we could not allow the idea to develop that liberated countries could, as it were, lie down and rely on Allied countries for continuous support. There was a limit to what the UNRRA could do both in manner and time.

"Countries requiring its assistance should use UNRRA to help them to get on to their feet but should proceed at once to work out their own salvation. The basis of the government policy was in keeping with that worked out by the coalition government.

"It rested in main, on agreement and cooperation between the Great Powers that emerged from the war. These powers had impoverished themselves in achieving military needs and our own needs were great if we were to maintain our standard living. This was the moment to break the vicious circle by which trade could not flourish because of the lack of security and security was endangered through lack of trade. We must strive hard to fight against social injustice, hardship and want so that the security we had won militarily might lead to a still greater security and that greater security to a still greater economic expansion. The Government regraded economic reconstruction of the world as the primary object of their foreign policy. War had ended only just in time. We were on the eve of a great world crisis in food. We should not be able to stop the decline this winter but there is a chance that, with all the people working with energy, the harvest of next year would at least check that decline.

"Never was there a time when economic reconstruction was vital to foreign policy and international cooperation as now. One of our greatest needs was coal. If every miner in this country gave the output asked for by the Minister of Fuel and Power and if the mines in Europe could be brought back nearer to the normal output, it would be a Godsend this winter."

Miners of this country were international in outlook. He asked them therefore, to help the government in the task of building peace and bringing succour, health and warmth to millions of their fellow workers at home and abroad. He asked miners of this country to set an example and to give these extra million tons. He knew of nothing that could help him at the Foreign Office more than that.

"If the British Government were to play their part in leading the world back to security and well-being, they would need everybody's help. If women who had intended to leave industry would agree to stay on six months and if men, who were released were absorbed rapidly into civilian industry, so that necessary commodities could be produced, it would not only improve our own life in this country but would help us to help others in liberated territories.

"It would shorten by years the stagnation caused by this war and would assist our exports and trade. Next year would be vital.

"The Government had accepted the Potsdam decisions as the basis upon which the Council of Foreign Ministers must proceed.

"When they meet, we must not be obsessed merely by the desire for punishment of revenge but we must ask whether such and such a course would make for the future peace or would sow the seeds for a future war. In Europe there was bound to be conflict between security and economic development but if we could remove war-mindedness from Germany there is a chance of unity in Europe where no such conflict need exist.

The Question of Greece

"In Greece, our Government adhered to the policy which the Labor Party publicly supported when Greece was liberated. They then stated that their object was to establish a stable Democratic Government in Greece based on the free expression of the people's will."

Mr. Bevin continued that the Labor Party supported a policy which led to the setting up of a Regency. The question now was to decide on what urgent steps should be taken to give effect to this policy. They said that there was no good purpose in lending their assistance to the creation of a new Government before elections and it was therefore, their view that the Voulgaris Government should carry on pending the decision of the Greek people.

The British Government had urged that elections should take place at the earliest possible moment. He trusted that a very early decision would be taken.

There was also the question of the gendarmerie. A country which has been overrun and where normal arrangements for enforcing law and order have been almost completely disrupted must have a new civil police force to assist in that work. He had taken every step to speed up transport and necessary equipment in order that the police might carry out their task efficiently and well.

The British Government would also welcome amnesty at the earliest possible moment. The United States, France, and Britain had undertaken to assist in the supervision of elections and he proposed to invite, as part of the British contingent of observers, representatives of the Dominion Governments.

It was regretted that Russia did not see her way to take part in supervising the elections. He was glad to announce that the regent had accepted the invitation to pay a visit to this country in order that these problems might be discussed face to face.

With regard to the relations between Greece and her northern neighbors serious allegations have been made by the Yugoslav Government of the treatment of the Slav-speaking Greeks in Northern regions of Greece.

These have been investigated and reports he received from British troops over there did not bear out the Yugoslav charges. It had been proposed—and he welcomed the suggestion—that a commission formed by representatives of American, British, Soviet and French Governments should be sent out to investigate the situation on the spot.

Turning to the situation in Bulgaria, Rumania, and Hungary, he said that the Governments which had been set up did not represent the majority of the people, and the impression he had gotten from recent developments was that one kind of totalitarianism was being replaced by another. "This was not what we understood by that very much overworked word "Democracy", which appeared to need definition."

The form of Government being set up did not impress us as being sufficiently representative to meet the requirement of diplomatic relations. The election law, in accordance with what he understood as elections were shortly to take place in Bulgaria, was not consistent with the principles of liberty, and "we could not, therefore, regard it as representative of any government resulting from such elections."

(To Be Concluded)

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

Early History of Parties and Statesmen Told

V

Hara rejected his suggestion and for the first time in Japanese party history a cabinet was organized by party men only, except for two or three ministers who were mostly pro-Seiyukai.

As was mentioned above, the political parties of Japan were originated by the statesmen of the samurai class and had much of the bureaucratic element in themselves, and the clan statesmen had the confidence of the Imperial Court and wielded real power in general politics as a matter of fact, regardless of the public opinion represented and expressed by the political parties or through the press. Up to the first half of the Taisho Era the political parties could not make much progress as independent bodies, and were almost always made use of by the clan statesmen or military leaders, not having enough power of their own to form a party cabinet, but allowing themselves to become tools of bureaucracy even when the head of the party himself organized a cabinet. But the remarkable development of capitalism and the rapid progress of democratic thought among the people at the time of the World War and afterwards caused a decline in the power of the bureaucrats. The coming of Hara, President of the Seiyukai, who was a commoner, into power gave almost the last blow to the old bureaucracy, which gradually faded away by the beginning of the Showa Era

Hara's Policy

The policy of the Hara Cabinet was in outline, the completion of national defense, the improvement of the educational system, the promotion of all business and the adjustment of traffic organs. The establishment of the jury system, the improvement and enlargement of the higher educational organs, and the revision of the Election Law must be counted to the credit of this Cabinet Hara showed his democratic spirit in revising the military governmental system of Taiwan and Chosen so that a civil official might become the Governor-General of a colony. The 41st session passed without much disturbance. But the Seiyukai had not yet an absolute majority and when the anti-cabinet parties proposed the bill of universal suffrage at the following session, Hara took advantage of it and dissolved the Lower House to get his much-wanted majority. The result of the general election held on May 10, 1920, was as follows:

Seiyukai	279
Kenseikai	108
Kokuminto	29
Neutrals	48

Hara was able to do as he pleased, for he again had the support of the great Seiyukai, and pushing aside all opposition from his political foes he was advancing brilliantly toward the completion of the said policies when he fell a victim to the dagger of a young assassin at Tokyo Station on Nov. 4, 1921. He was succeeded as President of the Seiyukai by Korekiyo Takahashi, who organized his Cabinet after the incident, but it was short-lived and was compelled to resign within 6 months. The Seiyukai had troubles among themselves, while the other great party, the Kenseikai, was rather weak so that bureaucratic cabinets were organized one after another for about three years. When Count Kiyoura formed his bureaucratic Cabinet in January, 1924, the Seiyukai was divided in two on the question of supporting or not supporting the new cabinet, and the majority of its members who were pro-cabinet seceded from the Seiyukai and organized the Seiyu-honto under the leadership of Yamamoto, Motoda, Nakahashi and Tokonami.

The General Election of 1924

The Kiyoura Cabinet dissolved the 48th session of the Imperial Diet and at the general election which was held in May, 1924, the opposition parties, namely, the Kenseikai and the Kakushin Club stood up against the Government rallying their forces in defense of parliamentarism, and under Premier Kato who was the head of the then largest party, the Kenseikai, a coalition cabinet of the three parties was realized. This was the death-blow to the bureaucracy of Japan; the clan chieftains and bureaucrats entirely lost their power as a political class and the bourgeois parties completely took their place, the final blow being the passing of the Universal Suffrage Law at the 50th session of the Diet.

Universal Suffrage

The 50th session of the Diet was convoked on December 25, 1924, and it became a memorable one by passing the Universal Suffrage Bill. The demand for universal suffrage had a long history, but it seemed impossible to realize it as long as bureaucracy had its iron grip on all such questions. But the time had come for the mass of the people to voice their convictions on politics with freedom. This time the Government itself drafted the bill and it was first subjected to the examination of the Privy Council. The conservative Council advised revisions and the Government sent to the House of Representatives which passed the original bill of the Government and sent it to the House of Peers. The latter House could not directly oppose it, but passed it with amendments on weighty points pretty nearly to the same degree as those of the Privy Council. The consultations between the two Houses were repeated, and the Universal Suffrage Bill was at last passed, to come into force on May 5, 1925. The antagonistic attitude of the House of Peers toward universal suffrage resulted in a revision of the House of Peers Law to the effect that the number of Kazoku or noblemen among its members was decreased.

Side by side with the accession of the bourgeois parties to power, there broke out many political movements of radicals and proletarians in the form of political parties. Radicals among the existing parties organized their own party, the Kakushin Club, mentioned above, in November, 1922, by the combination of the group of Ozaki, Shimada and their comrades who had left the Kenseikai, with the Nationalist Party which was led by Inukai, and one other group. But in May, 1925, it broke up, and Inukai and his colleagues joined the Seiyukai. Later the Kakushin Club dwindled into a very small party, although it played an important part in the doings of the Imperial Diet.

There was another movement organized by business men under the leadership of Sanji Muto in April, 1923, but this party was unable to get much sympathy from the general public.

Tanaka to Hamaguchi

Viscount Takahashi resigned the Presidency of the Seiyukai and General Baron Tanaka was called to succeed him in April, 1925. This change broke up the unity of the Coalition Cabinet of the three parties mentioned above, and it was forced to give up office. It was followed by a Kenseikai Cabinet under Premier Kato in August of the same year. The Premier fell ill and died, and Wakatsuki, the new President of the Kensei-kai was ordered to form a cabinet in January, 1926. Tokonami, who led the Seiyu-honto, took a very ambiguous attitude toward the other parties, but finally joined Wakatsuki and the two parties became one on June 1, 1927, assuming the new name of Minseito. Of this new party Hamaguchi became President while Wakatsuki and Tokonami were made advisers.

On the other hand, the Seiyukai began to rally its power gradually under the leadership of Tanaka, inviting Inukai and his comrades and a part of the Seiyu-honto to join them and after the collapse of the Wakatsuki Cabinet in April, 1927, the Tanaka Cabinet came into being. But unsatisfied with the result of the first general election by universal suffrage in 1928, they tried to collect as many members as possible from among the neutrals and the Minseito. At the same time, Tokonami, who had lost hope of becoming the head of the new Minseito Party, seceded from it in August of the same year, and afterward, when the Hamaguchi Cabinet was formed in July, 1929, he went back to his old home, the Seiyukai.

In July, 1929, Hamaguchi organized the Minseito Cabinet and his party won an absolute majority in the House of Representatives as the result of the second universal suffrage election in the following year. But on November 14, 1930, Hamaguchi was shot at Tokyo Station, and although he lived another year his wound finally proved fatal and hard times again visited the Minseito Wakatsuki became its President again and formed a Cabinet in April, 1931.

With retrenchment as its war cry, the Wakatsuki Cabinet carried out a general reduction of the salaries of officials and tried to make readjustments in the administrative, financial and tax systems, but without success. The Manchurian Incident of September 18, 1931, occurred near Mukden. The Manchurian problem and the relations between Japan and China had been becoming more acute year by year and the Manchurian railway affair called the attention of the world to the impending collision of the two nations The incident proved a turning-point in the drift of national politics which now headed in a very different direction not only in diplomacy but also in many home affairs. The Army and Navy took the lead over the Manchurian problem, no doubt, but they could do so only because the people at large sympathized with and supported them. The budget for the fiscal year 1931-1932 could not be made out without floating a national loan or increasing the taxes, which would of course be most unwelcome to the people. Rowdiness and riotous struggles in the House of Representatives at the 59th session which was held at the beginning of 1931, greatly lowered the standing of the House in the eyes of the people and the inability of the Imperial Diet to take any decided course of action after the Manchurian Incident brought parliamentary government into discredit with the nation, and this state of affairs much affected the stability of the Wakatsuki Cabinet. In October, 1931, Wakatsuki expressed his wish to resign, and there arose discussions on the wisdom of forming a new cabinet which might combine the forces of the Minseito and Seiyukai. But opinion was divided, and in the end the Wakatsuki Cabinet was forced to resign on December 11.

Inukai and the Embargo

Inukai, who became President of the Seiyukai in 1929 after the death of Tanaka, publicly announced his idea of reimposing the gold embargo at the general meeting of his party on November 10, and the resignation of the Wakatsuki Cabinet, which came immediately after it, therefore, suggested the possibility of something serious taking place with the choice of the succeeding government. Saionji, the Genro, laid the nomination of Inukai to the Premiership before the Throne, and on December 13, 1931, the single Seiyukai Cabinet came into power.

The Inukai Cabinet proclaimed the reimposition of the gold ban on the day following its installation, as had been expected. This Cabinet had a minority in the Lower House, so they intended to dissolve the Diet at the coming session when suitable occasion arose, to seek for an expression of national confidence at the general election, and hastened to make preparations for it. Hardly had a week passed before it changed most of the local governors to those who were favorable to the Seiyukai, because these officials had direct influence over the general election. The new Cabinet assumed the post but two weeks before the 60th session of the Diet and had no time for planning a budget of its own, it had, therefore, to borrow that of the Wakatsuki Cabinet. It was, nevertheless, presented to the Diet with some changes or revisions, but it failed to be passed because of the dissolution on January 21, 1932.

Previous to this, an unexpected event endangered the life of the Cabinet. It was nothing less than a bomb thrown at the Emperor's procession near the Sakurada Gate of the Palace Grounds and before the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police. The Emperor and an Imperial Prince narrowly escaped injury. This act of "lese majeste" compelled the cabinet to resign, but the Emperor did not ask them to assume responsibility, and encouraged them to continue in office, and Inukai and other members of the Cabinet pledged their patriotism and loyalty to the Throne, in spite of public opinion which was rather against their holding on to the reins of power.

(To Be Continued)

A CHINESE MYSTIC

Chuang Tzu, Flourished Two Centuries After Lao Tzu

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

VI

From kindred poetic souls he has obtained more generous recognition. The great Po Chu-i of the T'ang dynasty, with whom he appears to have been a special favorite, was inspired by the perusal of his work to write three short poems, one of which contains the following stanzas*.

PEACEFUL OLD AGE

Chuang Tzu said: "Tao gives me this toil in manhood this repose in old age, this rest in death."

Swiftly and soon the golden sun
  goes down,
The blue sky wells afar into the
  night;
Tao is the changeful world's environment,
Happy are they that in its laws
  delight.
Tao gives me toil—youth's passion
  to achieve,
And leisure in life's autumn and
  decay;
I follow Tao,—the seasons are my
  friends
Opposing it, misfortune comes my
  way.
Within my breast no sorrows can
  abide,
I feel the great world's spirit
  through me thrill.
And as a cloud I drift before the
  wind.
Or with the random swallow take
  my will.
As underneath the mulberry tree
  I dream,
The water-clock drips on, and
  white hair,
The symbols of the fulness of my
  years.
If I depart, I cast no look behind
I still am alive, I still am free from
  care.
Since life and death in cycles come
  and go,
Of little moment are the days to
  spare
Thus strong in faith I wait and
  long to be
One with the pulsings of Eternity

The Brahmanistic influence which these lines betray is faithfully reflected from Chuang Tzu. There are critics who would trace the same influence further back still, and regard the speculations of Lao Tzu himself as borrowed directly from India. But in the absence of any trustworthy evidence of communication between the two countries at that early date, the final verdict on this theory cannot yet be pronounced. With Chuang Tzu the case is somewhat different. The intervening period had seen the rise of Guatama and the spreading of a new and powerful religion which embodied in itself all the more essential parts of the Brahmanistic creed. By Chuang Tzu's time Buddhism had probably penetrated far and wide throughout Asia. It was not officially introduced into China until much later, but it seems only reasonable to suppose that [illegible] must have filtered through here and there. Certainly we find in the Chinese philosopher such striking points of similarity to Brahmanism as can hardly be explained as mere coincidences of thought. He believes, for instance, that every human being has a soul, which is an emanation from the great impersonal Soul of the universe. In contradistinction to the mind, which is only the scene or background of our ever-changing sensations and emotions, and dies with the body, the soul is in its nature immortal, and after passing through a series of different states in conditioned being, finally reunites with the divine essence whence it sprang. How to hasten the attainment of this goal of supreme bliss—that is the question which lies at the root of Chuang Tzu's philosophy. And his answer points to the abstract contemplation of Tao as the only means of destroying attachment to existence for its own sake, and thus loosening the soul from its bodily fetters. So far he resembles the Buddhist. But when he comes to touch on the contemplative life, we find him diverging from the recognized Buddhist ideal in one or two notable particulars. To him the highest form of virtue does not mean the mortification of animal instincts. Rather would he like these to have free and natural scope. Nor does it consist in living the life of a hermit. For "the perfect man can transcend the limits of the human and yet not withdraw from the world." "Those," he says, "who would benefit mankind from deep forests or lofty mountains are simply unequal to the strain upon their higher natures." Again, his hatred of outward show leads him to condemn anything approaching ritualism or asceticism, which he perceives truly enough to be symptoms of decay in the moral fiber. The only form of fasting he will recommend is the "fasting of the heart."

But divested thus of every shred of materialistic grossness, and converted into a purely spiritual creed, Taoism soon became altogether too shadowy and impalpable to stand alone against its formidable rival. It had to await the infusion of much-needed Buddhistic elements before it could reassert itself as a national religion. This decline it was Chuang Tzu's fate to hasten rather than to arrest. His capital error lay in neglecting to develop those grand and simple moral truths with which Lao Tzu had leavened his abstruser speculations. The virtues of humility, gentleness and forgiveness of injury, which the earlier Taoist gospel held in such high esteem, are by him either passed over in silence or subordinated to the all-engrossing mystic purpose. Thus it was that the glowing promise of a singularly exalted moral code died away in later hands to the dust and ashes of a spurious metaphysic. No doubt, as a thorough-going exponent of his own principles, Chuang Tzu cared but little for outward and visible results. He was in no sense a propagandist; the kingdom of the mind was his real province. Yet the fact remains that the intellectual elevation and refinement of his system placed it beyond the grasp of all except a few; unlike Confucius, he made little or no provision for the struggling mass of mankind who could not be expected to rise to the higher planes of abstract thought.

This, however, is a criticism which leaves Chuang Tzu's literary position unaffected; and it is literature, after all, which claims the immortal part of his name and fame. For he of all the ancients wielded the most perfect mastery over Chinese prose style, and was the first to show to what heights of eloquence and beauty his native language could attain. And in these respects, great as the achievements are of which later Chinese literature can boast, he has never been surpassed. Indeed, his master-hand sounded chords that have vibrated since to no other touch. Finally, what effect may his writings be expected to produce on the modern Western mind? It is certain that to many, even through the necessarily imperfect medium of a translation, he already makes a powerful appeal; and it may at least be safely predicted that a far greater number of readers will be attracted by his originality and grace than repelled by the rather fantastic vagaries of his mysticism.

(End)

Worry

A man on trial for his life was being examined by a group of alienists. Suddenly, one doctor shouted at him:

"Quick! How many feet has a centipede?"

The man came back in a dry voice: "Gosh! Is that all you got to worry about?"

Short and Long

Grocer: "What was that woman complaining about?"

Clerk: "The long wait, sir."

Grocer: "Well, some people you never can please, nohow. Yesterday she complained of the short weight."